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ADWICK-LE-STREET  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE TWENTY-THIRD  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
**1937**

BY

**A. B. DUNNE,**

B.A., M.B., B.C., University of Cambridge  
D.P.H. Royal Colls. Physic. Lond. and  
Surgns. England.  
of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law



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## 1915 - 1937.

### A Retrospect.

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On March 31st I completed 23 years' service. It is a long span, and during that time there have been many changes. Perhaps it is well on such an occasion to take a brief survey of the passing years.

The Council came into existence on April 1st, 1915, in the first year of the Great War, and was formed by the amalgamation of the whole of the parishes of Adwick-le-Street and Skellow with some 385 acres of Owston and 130 acres of Brodsworth—in all 3,606 acres. This area has not been altered in the recent County Boundaries Survey. The district was divided into the three Wards, Adwick, Woodlands, and Carcroft.

The population was 10,431, living in 1,964 houses. The rateable value for district rate purposes was £72,000 odd, and a 1d. rate produced £300.

In the Sanitary circumstances of the district, as viewed from to-day, there has been a marked and welcomed improvement. In 1915 there were 484 privy middens—a potent factor in the spread of Diarrhoeal Disease. There were 19 deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Now there are only <sup>10</sup>10 privy middens and 2 deaths.

The scavenging was let by contract and cost £975—now it is done by your own men; true it costs you more, £2,508, but it is worth it.

The provision of a satisfactory water supply, until you took a bulked supply from the Doncaster and Tickhill Water Board in October, 1932, was always one of your major problems. Now every house in the district, barring one, is supplied by the Council.

In 1915 the Council inherited a difficult problem. Most houses which had a piped supply were on the hard limestone (47°) water from the Bullcroft Colliery Well. The old village of Adwick had to depend on shallow wells; the houses North-East of the railway, on a precarious piped supply from the old mineral water works—while the houses in the Carcroft Ward were variously supplied with water from shallow wells, the Bullcroft Colliery Well, and from the Owston Park supply.

The Council's next venture was in 1919 to supply a softened limestone water from the Bullcroft Well. A water tower, settling tanks, filters, etc., were erected. This was not a success, much trouble and expense was caused by the "furring up" of the

water mains, and the Council very wisely, after due consideration, abandoned supplying softened limestone water, and in October, 1932, went on to the present supply of red sandstone water.

In 1915 the drainage system was unsatisfactory. There were two Sewage Works—one in Skellow and one in Adwick—erected when the problems of these two parishes were viewed from a strictly parochial angle. The capacity of the Skellow Works was for 2,000 population, and soon became overtaxed, and for this reason and on account of subsidence, these works were abandoned except for storm water treatment and the works in Doncaster Lane were enlarged to treat all the sewage.

The housing activities of the Council have well supplemented the supply of houses provided by the Collieries for their workmen. You built under the 1919 Scheme 380, and under the 1924 Scheme 442.

Your Roads are excellent, and the Parks and Recreation Grounds are spacious and pleasant.

All these on the material side of the picture are notable achievements—but no review of those years would be complete unless one measured them in terms of health and well-being. The vital statistics are a means of so doing. In 1915 the population was 10,431, it is now 19,330—nearly 1,000 less than the high-water mark of the census of 1931. An ominous drop.

In 1915 the births numbered 407, and the birth rate 39.0 per 1,000. To-day they are 323 with a birth rate of 16.7 per 1,000. A still more ominous drop.

The deaths numbered 132 with a death rate of 12.6. To-day they number 173, with a death rate of 13.6.

In 1915 the infantile deaths (under 1 year) numbered 60 with an infantile mortality rate of 147.4 per 1,000 births; now there are 18 deaths and the mortality rate is 58.2.

The deaths (60) were chiefly due to Diarrhoeal Disease (16), then Congenital Debility, Premature Births, etc., (15), Infectious Diseases (10), and Chest Disease (9).

This is a black page from the 1915 Report.

Of recent years public attention has been directed to the risks of child-bearing and maternal deaths caused thereby.

In 1915 when there were 407 births, there was none of the present-day administrative machinery of Anti-natal Clinics, Maternity Hospitals, etc. in existence, it is interesting to note that there was neither a single case of Puerperal Fever notified nor a Maternal Death registered.

The Council has a record of much useful work accomplished which it can look back upon with satisfaction. The vital statistics of the years 1915--1937 show interesting facts which will repay careful study--across them falls the dark shadow of a falling birth rate--which in a young and virile community like yours is doubly disquietening.

A young and vigorous population is vital to the continued existence of England. This fact is fundamental.

A. B. DUNNE.

May, 1938.

## Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

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GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1937, in accordance with the Minister of Health's Circular No. 1650, dated October 5th, 1937, relating to the contents and arrangement of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

This is my Twenty-third and last Annual Report.

This year's report is by the Minister's direction arranged in six sections.

- (A.) Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.
- (B.) General Provision of Health Services for the Area.
- (C.) Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.
- (D.) Housing.
- (E.) Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- (F.) Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.

I beg to thank the Clerk, Surveyor, Accountant, Assistant Inspector, and others who have kindly supplied me with information necessary to complete my Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

**A. B. DUNNE,**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

ADWICK-LE-STREET.

May, 1938.



# Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the Year 1937

### SECTION A.

#### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the District (land and water) is 3,606 acres.

The Census Population, taken at midnight, Sunday, April 26th, 1931, was 20,257, consisting of 10,817 males and 9,440 females.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year population, 1937, is 19,330, or 350 less than in 1936, and 927 less than the Census of 1931. It is upon this estimate that the vital statistics are calculated.

The total number of inhabited houses in the rate-book at the end of 1937 was 4,883.

The Unreduced Rateable Value on October 1st was £93,398, and the Reduced Rateable Value £69,700, and a 1d. rate represented £266 10s. 0d.

The physical features of the district are described in detail on pp. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Survey Report for 1930.

The male population of working age is almost exclusively engaged in coal mining in the two collieries in the district. There is very little unemployment.

#### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

		M.	F.	Total	
LIVE BIRTHS—	Legitimate	156	153	309	
	Illegitimate	8	6	14	
	Total ...	164	159	323	Live Birth Rate 16.7
STILL BIRTHS—	Legitimate	9	5	14	
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	Total ...	9	5	14	Still Birth Rate 0.7
DEATHS ...	...	99	74	173	Crude Death Rate 8.9

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :  
From Sepsis, nil; from other puerperal causes, 1.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate live births respectively :—

Legitimate ... ..	58.2
Illegitimate ... ..	—
Total (Leg. & Illeg.)	58.2

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	20
„ „ Measles (all ages) ... ..	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	—
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ... ..	2

### BIRTHS.

The Live Births in 1937 were 323, or 37 less than the previous year.

This is equal to an Annual Live Birth Rate of 16.7 per 1,000.

This is the lowest Birth Rate recorded in the history of the Council.

Of the Legitimate Births 156 were males and 153 females; of the Illegitimate 8 were males and 6 were females.

The Live Birth Rate of England and Wales was 14.9 per 1,000.

The Still Births in 1937 were 14, namely 9 male and 5 female. The Still Birth Rate is 41.5 per 1,000 Live and Still Births. That of England and Wales per 1,000 population is 0.60. On the same basis ours is 0.7.

### BIRTH RATE, 1928-1937.

Year.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Birth Rate per 1,000	27.5	23.3	25.7	22.4	21.4	20.9	18.1	19.6	18.3	16.7
No. of Births ...	527	449	496	463	439	422	360	384	360	323

### DEATHS.

The Deaths in 1937 were 173, or 11 less than in the previous year. This is equal to a crude Annual Death Rate of 8.9 per 1,000.

The Comparability Factor (1.49) supplied by the Registrar-General enables me to give the True or Standardised Death Rate, 13.6.

The Male Deaths were 99, and the Female 74.

The Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.4 per 1,000.

### DEATH RATE, 1928-1937 (STANDARD).

Year.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Death Rate per 1000.	10.1	13.8	11.0	10.1	10.8	10.1	11.8	12.9	13.9	13.6
No. of Deaths...	158	214	173	170	180	168	160	171	184	173

### DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

1—Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	—
2—Small Pox	...	...	...	...	—
3—Measles	...	...	...	...	—
4—Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—
5—Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—
6—Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	6
7—Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	2
Total					8

the same as in 1936, and equal to an Annual Zymotic Death Rate of 0.4 per 1,000. The Diarrhoeal Death Rate per 1,000 live births is 6.1; that of England and Wales is 5.8.

### DEATH FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

1—Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System				
(males 4, females 7)	...	...	...	11
2—Other Tuberculous Diseases				
(males 3, females 1)	...	...	...	4
Total				15

Equal to a Death Rate of 0.7 per 1,000.

### DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL SEPSIS AND OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES.

Two notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received, and both cases were removed to Edenfield Nursing Home for treatment; both made a good recovery.

By an Order of the Ministry, on and after October 9th, 1937, the designation "Puerperal Fever" was discontinued, and all cases are to be included under the term Puerperal Pyrexia.

		Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Diseases	Total
The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	nil	0.3	0.3
The Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)	...	nil	0.2	0.2
For England and Wales per 1,000 Live Births	...	0.97	2.26	3.23
For England and Wales per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)	...	0.94	2.17	3.11
Notification:				
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	Per 1,000 Live & Still Births			5.9
" "	England & Wales		" "	13.93

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In 1937, 18 infants (12 male and 6 female) died under one year of age.

The corresponding figures in 1936 were 17 males and 9 females.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 58.2 per 1,000 Live Births.

That of England and Wales is 58.0 for 1937.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1928-1937.

Year.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births) ...	68·3	131·3	60·4	66·9	72·8	90·0	74·9	80·7	72·2	58·2
No. of Deaths... ..	36	59	30	31	32	38	27	31	26	18

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH UNDER ONE YEAR.

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Congenital Debility, Malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Status Epilepticus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
								18
								—

### SECTION B.

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

##### 1—HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Council is a member of the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Hospital Board.

The Hospital is situate at Conisborough Common, and contains eighty-five beds for Diphtheria, Scarlet, Enteric, and Cerebro-Spinal Fever cases.

A motor ambulance is provided for the removal of the infectious sick, and another is provided for Small Pox cases.

There is a Steam Disinfecting Apparatus at the main Hospital.

There are twenty-eight beds provided for Small Pox patients in another building situate in Drake Head Lane—some distance from the main Hospital.

In my report last year I stated that plans had been adopted by the Board for the following extensions: Administrative Block,

extension to Kitchens, New Mortuary, Nurses' Home, an Isolation Block of 11 beds, and Diphtheria Ward of 26 beds, and Porter's Lodge and Visitors' Room. I am informed that contracts have been obtained, but final approval of the modified plans has not yet been given by the Ministry.

## 2—TUBERCULOSIS.

Thirty cases of Tuberculosis were admitted into Sanatoria and similar institutions of the West Riding County Council.

Twenty-two were males and eight females. Twenty-seven were Pulmonary Tuberculosis and three Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Twelve went to Middleton Sanatorium, one to Cardigan, two to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry, one to Eldwick, three to Crookhill, two to Great Barrow, and 9 to Scotton Banks.

The West Riding C.C. maintain a Dispensary at 20 Christ Church Road, Doncaster.

Patients are seen on Monday at 2 and 7 p.m.

There is a Care Committee of Ladies, which meets at the Clergy House, Doncaster, the first Thursday in alternate months, who, acting in co-operation with the West Riding C.C. and the Red Cross and on the advice of the Tuberculosis Officer, make grants of clothing to suitable cases entering Sanatoria.

## 3—MATERNITY.

There is no Maternity Hospital, but the West Riding C.C. have made arrangements for all cases requiring special treatment to be admitted into Edenfield Private Hospital, Thorne Road, Doncaster, pending the erection of a Maternity Wing of 80 beds to be built alongside the Doncaster Royal Infirmary by the West Riding C.C.

## 4—GENERAL AND SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

Medical, Surgical, Ophthalmic, and Accident cases are admitted to the Doncaster Royal Infirmary and at the General and Special Hospitals at Leeds and Sheffield. All these are on a voluntary basis.

The Public Assistance Committee of the West Riding have arranged with that of the County Borough of Doncaster for patients to be taken to their Hospital at Springwell House, Balby.

Further hospital accommodation has been foreshadowed by the recent announcement by the West Riding C.C. that they are proceeding to erect a General Hospital of 600 beds—as a first instalment—in the adjacent parish of Marr.

Motor Ambulances are maintained at both Collieries for accidents, and the local Miners' Welfare Fund has provided one for general purposes.

### 5—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The West Riding C.C. is the authority under the Act, and have established Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Centres, which meet on each Thursday, at 2.0 p.m., at the Wesleyan Church, Woodlands, and the Presbyterian Church, Carcroft, when on an average 32 and 25 babies are seen by the Medical Officer.

Ante-natal Clinic is held at Woodlands Wesleyan Church on Tuesday in each week, and at Carcroft Presbyterian Church on alternate Mondays, under the direction of Lady Doctors, at 1.30 p.m., who see eighteen and six expectant mothers respectively at the Clinics.

A Clinic for the minor ailments of school children is held by the Nurse on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 a.m. at the Wesleyan Church, Woodlands, and at the Presbyterian Church School each Monday and Thursday morning.

Three whole-time Health Visitors and School Nurses are now working in the Council's area, i.e., 1, Highfields and Woodlands; 2, Old Adwick and Woodlands East; 3, Carcroft and Skellow.

The West Riding County Council have now established a Clinic for treatment of Deafness and other ear troubles among school children at Edenfield. Children are collected by Ambulance and taken to Doncaster for treatment as required.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

### 1—MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

A. B. Dunne, B.A., M.B., B.C., Cambridge University, D.P.H., London, half of whose salary is charged to the Exchequer Contribution Account. He was appointed in April, 1915.

### 2—SANITARY INSPECTOR.

George Gledhill, M. Inst. M.C.E., M.R. San. I. He holds the whole-time dual appointments of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor. He was appointed in April, 1915. The half of his salary as Sanitary Inspector is charged to the Exchequer Contribution Account. He is the officer designated under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1936, and under the Public Health (Meat) Order, 1924, to whom notices of slaughter must be sent.

### 3—ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Wm. S. Ellis, C.R. San. I., who acts in the dual capacity of Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Assistant Surveyor. His salary is paid by the local authority.

4—C. W. Vallance, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.



## PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

The Woodlands Nursing Association is maintained by the workmen of the Brodsworth Colliery Co.—employs two trained nurses—for their families resident in the Highfields, Woodlands and Adwick Wards of the Urban District.

The workmen of the Bullcroft Colliery Co. have a nursing association and employ a nurse-midwife for their families living in the Carcroft Ward.

Both Associations are voluntary ones.

## MIDWIVES.

The Midwifery Services have since July 1st been re-organised by the County Council. There are three West Riding midwives and three others in private practice working in the Urban area.

## CHEMICAL WORK.

Samples of Water are sent to the County Analyst as and when required.

The County Council provide special outfits for pathological specimens for examination at their Laboratory at Wakefield.

The services of the Pathological Department have been fully utilised during the recent Epidemic of Diphtheria. All swabs of "contacts" and suspected "carriers" were sent to them; in this way eight cases were discovered and isolated.

## LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

### ADOPTIVE ACTS, with Date of Adoption.

- 1.—\*Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
- 2.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III. and IV., November 1st, 1915.
- 3.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, October 27th, 1915.
- 4.—Private Street Works Act, November 1st, 1915.
- 5.—Public Health Act, 1925—The entire Act subject to modifications of Sec. 51, 52, 53 and 54 protecting the West Riding County Council and the Dun Drainage Commissioners. The adoptive portion of the Act came into force on April 1st, 1927.

### BYE-LAWS, with Date of Adoption.

- 1.—\*Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, July 2nd, 1896.
- 2.—Offensive Trades, December 29th, 1915.
- 3.—Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar Structures, June 12th, 1920.
- 4.—Common Lodging Houses, July 12th, 1920.
- 5.—Public Parks and Pleasure Grounds, August 13th, 1921.
- 6.—Whirligigs, Swings, Shooting Ranges and Galleries, etc., December 19th, 1922.
- 7.—Prevention of Nuisances, December 19th, 1922.

- 8.—Hackney Carriages, January 16th, 1923.
  - 9.—Slaughterhouses, July 3rd, 1923.
  - 10.—New Streets and Buildings, January 29th, 1924.
  - 11.—Smoke Abatement, January 7th, 1930.
- \*Bye-laws and Regulations adopted by the Doncaster R.D.C. prior to the formation of the Urban District, April 1st, 1915.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The Council first took a bulked Water Supply from the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board in October, 1932, the Board's supply being brought to the Council Reservoir at the top of Ridge Balk Lane. This water is drawn from a deep bore (569 feet) in the red sandstone in the Parish of Austerfield in the Rural District of Doncaster.

It is a water of the highest quality, as testified by recent chemical and bacteriological analyses made by Messrs. F. W. Richardson and A. Jaffe, the County Analysts.

The consumption per head is 25.48 gallons per diem as against 22.97 in 1926. This amount per head is in excess of accepted standards—and there might, with a great saving to the Council and no lessening of the amenities of cleanliness be a substantial reduction in this amount.

The attention of the Council is drawn to the precautions, which the recent disastrous outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the County Borough of Croydon emphasises, should be observed when engaging workmen to be employed on a public water undertaking. The Croydon outbreak illustrates the danger of employing men whose previous medical histories and personal freedom from Typhoid infection has never been ascertained. In this instance a "Typhoid Carrier" was employed on work down the Addington well and contaminated it, with the result that hundreds of cases of Typhoid occurred and many deaths. The same might occur with any water authority unless they adopt similar precautions with regard to workmen, as bitter experience has taught Croydon.

The precautions shortly are, every workman must have a satisfactory medical history and must submit to a blood test, to see whether or no he is a Typhoid "carrier."

As a result of Croydon's experience there is a tightening up all round of precautionary measures.

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mill Dyke, into which the whole of the effluent from the Council's area discharges, is maintained in good condition.



## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The whole of the sewerage in the Council's area is treated at Doncaster Road Works. The Skellow Sewage Works are only used for the treatment of storm water. The Works are satisfactory, and no complaints have been received from the West Riding Rivers Board.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of Privies	...	...	...	...	10
No. of Pail and Tub Closets	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Water Closets (566 Houses have two Water Closets each)	...	...	...	...	4936
No. of Dry Ashpits	...	...	...	...	24
No. of School Refuse Pits	...	...	...	...	5

The Privy Middens are attached to old and isolated properties, where water and drainage are not available for conversion. The four pail closets are in Doncaster Lane.

## SCAVENGING.

This is done by the Council. The house refuse from sanitary dust-bins is collected by motors and tipped in thin layers on the Council's tips at Adwick and Carcroft.

All refuse is collected twice weekly by motor vans, and the privy middens emptied monthly, amounting during the year to 8,937 loads at a total cost of £2,508 18s. 0d., or 5/6½ per load.

There have been no complaints.

## SANITARY INSPECTION ON THE AREA.

Return made to the Medical Officer of Health by the Sanitary Inspector under Article 18 of the Sanitary Officers' Regulations, 1935.

No. of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	3594
No. of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	72
No. of Informal Notices outstanding, Dec., 1936	...	...	...	...	23
No. of Informal Notices attended to	...	...	...	...	83
No. of Informal Notices outstanding, Dec., 1937	...	...	...	...	12
No. of Informal Notice inspections	...	...	...	...	239
No. of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding, Dec., 1936	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices attended to	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding, Dec., 1937	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Statutory Notice inspections	...	...	...	...	6
No. of Nuisances reported to Council	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Nuisances outstanding, 1936	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Nuisances outstanding, 1937	...	...	...	...	Nil

### PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

No. of Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	18
No. of Inspections	...	.....	...	...	36

The premises licensed consist of brick buildings, and are kept in good condition.

### OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The number of van-dwellers is small and fluctuating. There are eight off Askern Road and one at Adwick.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

For some years the emission of black smoke from the Brodsworth Colliery chimney has been brought to your notice from time to time. The graphs of smoke observation show how serious the nuisance has been. A typical half-hour observation taken in June, showed  $22\frac{1}{2}$  minutes black smoke between 11.10 a.m. and 11.40 a.m. The Colliery Company has now built a new chimney, and are installing a new plant to deal with this nuisance. It is to be hoped that it will be successful.

On the Carcroft side of the district the "tip" of the Bullcroft Colliery Co. has been on fire, and the smoke and fumes have been a nuisance to the dwellers in the neighbouring houses when the wind has been in certain directions. What the remedy is is a matter for serious consideration, as the "tip" appears to be well alight and the measures hitherto taken to put it out ineffectual.

### BED BUGS.

One Council and one privately-owned house were infested, and both were de-infested by the Council's workmen, all interior wood-work as well as wallpaper was stripped from the walls and the premises treated with Solution "D." The houses of all prospective tenants are inspected by the Council's Housing Agent before they are accepted as tenants of Council houses.

### SWIMMING BATH.

There are no swimming baths in the Urban District. A very large "Pit Head" Bathing Establishment is being erected at the Brodsworth Colliery and will be in use early in 1938.

### SCHOOLS.

There are six public Elementary Schools in the area.

The County Council's Lodge Road School, immediately adjoining the Carcroft Ward, is in the area of the Doncaster R.D.

All the schools have W.C.'s.

The County Medical Officer of Health is the Chief School Medical Officer, and is responsible for the medical inspection of school children and the closure of schools on account of infectious diseases.

All the schools in the district were closed during the latter part of January on account of the widespread epidemic of Influenza, and the Carcroft Park Lane School Infants' Department was closed for a few weeks in November on account of Diphtheria.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

The general Housing conditions are good and overcrowding negligible. The houses erected by the Council are semi-detached, but Woodlands East, Skellow, Carcroft, Highfields and Woodlands have blocks of 4 and 6 houses as well as semi-detached. 90% of the houses are less than 20 years old.

The Council own the following houses :—

1919 Scheme	...	...	...	...	380
1924 Scheme	...	...	...	...	442
House for Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	1
House for Waterworks	...	...	...	...	1
House for Cemetery	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 825

There were 4,883 inhabited houses at the end of 1937, and all with one exception have a piped supply of water from the Council.

New houses have been built as follows in 1937 :—

1. By the Council	...	...	...	...	Nil
2. Private enterprise with subsidy	...	...	...	...	Nil
3. Private enterprise without subsidy	...	...	...	...	24
					<hr/>
Total in 1937	...	...	...	...	24
					<hr/>

### OVERCROWDING.

Only seven cases of overcrowding, which necessitated action by the Council, were dealt with during the year.

### FITNESS OF HOUSES.

As I stated in last year's Reports ours is a new-built district, and, naturally, the fitness of the houses is excellent, such defects as are reported are of a minor character—defective kitchen ranges, broken sash cords, down spouts, and damage to plaster work, as will be seen from the printed list of repairs carried out by the Council.

### TOWN PLANNING.

The Council is a member of the Doncaster Regional Town Planning Committee, and the plans are in course of preparation.

**HOUSING.**

During the year I re-inspected a number of houses in Carcroft and Adwick, and endorsed the representation which I had previously made to the Council that the following houses were by reason of dampness, general dilapidations, and other serious defects unfit for human habitation and could not be rendered so fit by the expenditure of any reasonable sum of money.

East View, Carcroft	...	...	...	9
South View, Carcroft	...	...	...	3
Church Lane, Adwick	...	...	...	3
Cottage in Chestnut Avenue, Carcroft	...	...	...	1

It was considered that East View, South View and Church Lane could best be dealt with by Clearance Orders and subsequent demolition, and the Council accordingly made Orders to this effect which, after a Public Inquiry held on September 13 at which the owners were represented, were confirmed by the Ministry. They are still in occupation, as the period of grace (12 months) allowed by the Order has not expired.

The owner of the cottage in Chestnut Avenue raised no objection to its condemnation and demolition.

Two other cottages, one " Little's " in Village Street and No. 9 Fern Bank, were inspected, and " representations " were made to the Council on March 9th and December 14th respectively, and the usual procedure is being followed.

**1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES during the year :**

(1)	(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	285
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	984
(2)	(a) Number of Dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	3
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	6
(3)	Number of Dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	17
(4)	Number of Dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	271

**2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS during the year without service of formal Notices :—**

Number of defective Dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	83
--	-----	-----	----

<b>3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS during the year :</b>	
(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	3
(2) Number of Dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	3
(a) By owners ... ..	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	196
(2) Number of Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ... ..	202
(a) By owners ... ..	192
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	10
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	15
(2) Number of Dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	Nil
<b>4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART IV)—OVERCROWDING.</b>	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	25
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	25
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	240
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	7
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	70
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	Nil
(e) Any other particulars ... ..	Nil

## SECTION E.

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

## (a)—MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	10
No. of Retail Milk Sellers	...	...	...	...	28
No. of Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	11
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	22

The Assistant Veterinary Inspector of the West Riding C.C. made an examination of all the cows on the premises of registered milk producers in the district. 10 farms were visited and 66 cows examined, 58 being in milk and 8 dry. The health of the cows was found good, and their cleanliness satisfactory, with the exception of one sample of milk in which tubercle bacilli was found and the infected cow was slaughtered. All the duties other than the above relating to cleanliness of Cows and Cowkeepers, Dairies, and Structural Alterations, etc., are administered by the officers of the Council.

## (b)—MEAT.

There are five licensed Slaughterhouses in the District. These and the Butchers' Shops are regularly inspected. The open markets at Carcroft and Woodlands are visited, and the stalls conform to the standards required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

There is a considerable amount of "occasional" slaughter of pigs on the allotments. One cow, one pig and one set of organs were condemned during the year in the Slaughterhouses.

**CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.**

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	516		6	(20) 104 week P.A.	(20) 104 week P.A.
Number inspected ...	100		6	50	100
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis</b>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	1	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—



The Council adopted Section 2 (1) of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, all animals are instantaneously slaughtered by means of a mechanically operated instrument; every person who slaughters in a slaughterhouse must be licensed by the Local Authority, and must be over 18 years of age.

There are 26 Licensed Slaughtermen on the Register.

(c)—OTHER FOODS.

There are ten Bakehouses, of which two belong to one owner. The premises are kept in good condition.

(d)—FOOD POISONING.

There has been no case.

(e)—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The Act is administered and samples taken by an Inspector of the West Riding County Council.

## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Two hundred and thirty-five notifications have been received, compared with one hundred and sixty-one in 1936.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1937.

DISEASE		Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths.
1	Scarlet Fever ... ..	64	64	—
2	Diphtheria ... ..	61	61	6
3	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
4	Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	—
5	Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	2	—
6	Pneumonia ... ..	70	—	12
7	Erysipelas ... ..	28	1	—
8	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	9	—	—
9	Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	1	—
10	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—
Total ... ..		235	130	6

#### 1.—SCARLET FEVER.

Sixty-four cases were notified, as compared with sixteen in 1936.

They were notified as follows :—February 4, April 3, May 1, June 1, July 3, August 5, September 7, October 24, November 8, and December 8. The males numbered 17, and the females 47. There were 19 cases from Adwick, 16 from Carcroft, 17 from Highfields, and 12 from Woodlands Wards respectively. Forty-three were school children. Seven cases were over and fourteen under school age. The age of the oldest patient notified was a male of 37, and youngest 10 months.

All were removed to hospital.

The disease was mild in character.

The attack rate per 1,000 was 3.3. There were no deaths.

## 2.—DIPHTHERIA.

Sixty-one cases were notified, as compared with thirty-one in 1936.

Eight cases were notified from Adwick, 52 from Carcroft, nil from Highfields, and 1 from Woodlands Ward. In January 2, February 1, May 1, June 1, August 1, October 11, November 25, and December 19. Twenty-seven of the cases were males and thirty-four females. Fifty cases were amongst children of school age. Eight cases were over school age and three under. The oldest patient notified was a male 26 years, the youngest a male 1 9-12 years.

All were removed to hospital.

The attack rate per 1,000 was 3.1.

There were six deaths—three male and three female.

The County Medical Officer of Health's Immunisation Scheme did not have the response it should have received, only 82 "consents" for children to be immunised having been received before the epidemic broke out.

The Epidemic started in October, and it was on the Infants' Department of the Carcroft Park Lane that it fell. It rapidly spread to other schools in the Carcroft Ward, until by the end of the year 55 cases had been notified. This is not the full story, as after a slight lull during the Christmas holiday the disease spread to other parts of the Urban Area, and it was not until the end of April, 1938, that the Epidemic had worn itself out.

The procedure adopted to meet this sudden and severe outbreak was as follows :—

The Infants' Department was closed from November 3rd to the 23rd. The local doctors were circularised and supplied with anti-toxin; I wish here to acknowledge their ready co-operation.

All cases were promptly removed to the Isolation Hospital, and the houses, etc., disinfected. Swabs were taken from the throats of all home and class-room contacts, and the schools constantly visited, and the scholars from infected houses were excluded from school for a period.



The County M.O. established Immunisation Clinics at Carcroft and Woodlands, where children whether at school or at home could be immunised. The parents of children were invited through the medium of the schools to send their children to these Clinics. The services of the local doctors were also enlisted for the purpose of immunising their own private patients.

In this way between two and three hundred more children were immunised, but it was obvious that it is always better to have children immunised when there is no epidemic about, as immunity is not immediately conferred, but takes time. Hence failure of protection occasionally occurred.

The method of immunisation was the injection of three 1 c.c. doses of T.A.F. serum at weekly intervals under the skin over the shoulder muscle. No ill effects were experienced.

Of the 61 children who were notified: six had been immunised a year or more when removed to hospital; one had completed the course of immunisation a week before; two had had only two injections; and two had had only one injection.

It was suggested that the smoke and smell from the burning tip at Carcroft might be causing the epidemic, but this was not the responsible factor.

The Council at one time wished all schools to be closed, but when the County M.O. expressed the opinion that the procedure in dealing with the epidemic was on sound lines, nothing further was heard of this. The County M.O. sent his Deputy with a Cinema Film to illustrate the technique and benefits of Immunisation, who gave two shows—one at Carcroft and at Woodlands. This did good.

It must be admitted that the practice of Immunisation had not caught on with the general public. Until the epidemic only a comparatively few children have been immunised every year. Certainly fewer than the number of births. This is very disappointing. There is much prejudice to be overcome, and the old bogey about vaccination is always cropping up. One constantly comes across the parents who say "I don't believe in it." But many have lived to regret refusing to have their children protected.

### 3.—ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases notified.

### 4.—PUERPERAL FEVER.

No cases notified.

### 5.—PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two cases were notified, and were removed to Edenfield.

Puerperal Pyrexia, as officially defined, is any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4° F. (38 Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.

There were no deaths.

In future reports the term Puerperal Pyrexia only will be used by order of the Ministry.

#### 6.—PNEUMONIA.

Seventy cases were notified: 22 from Adwick, 20 Carcroft, 14 Highfields, and 14 Woodlands Wards respectively. In January 9, February 6, March 5, April 7, May 6, June 6, July 9, August 4, September 6, October 3, November 6, and December 3.

#### 7.—ERYSIPELAS.

Twenty-seven cases were notified: Adwick 8, Carcroft 10, Highfields 5, and Woodlands 5.

One case was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, as there was no accommodation at the patient's dwelling.

#### 8.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five cases were notified: Adwick 2, Highfields Ward 2, Carcroft 3, and Woodlands 2.

The attack rate for 1,000 births was 13.0.

There was one death.

“Ophthalmia Neonatorum” means a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant, commencing within 21 days from the date of its birth.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are now notified direct to the County Council as the Authority for Child Welfare, and a copy of the notification is sent to the Local Authority.

#### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

CASES			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
No. Notified	Treated at Home	Treated at Hospital				
9	6	3	8	—	—	1*

The causes of death were stated on the certificate as under:

- \*1 (a) Broncho-pneumonia.  
(c) Ophthalmia.

**TUBERCULOSIS.****NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.**

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Other Forms		Respiratory		Other Forms	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ... ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
5 ... ..	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
15 ... ..	5	4	3	1	2	1	1	1
25 ... ..	2	4	3	—	—	3	—	—
35 ... ..	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45 ... ..	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	20	10	8	3	4	7	3	1

**PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.**

No case of a Tuberculous employee in the Milk Trade was notified.

Forty-one primary notifications of Respiratory and Other Forms of Tuberculosis were received, as compared with thirty-four respectively in 1936.

There were 223 cases in the Tuberculosis Register on December 31st, 1937, as compared with 204 on the corresponding date in the previous year, namely: Respiratory cases, 112 males and 47 females; Other Forms of Tuberculosis cases, 39 males and 25 females.

Respiratory notifications were as follows: Adwick 12, Carcroft 10, Highfields 4, and Woodlands Ward 4.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis were: Adwick 5, Carcroft 3, Highfields 2, and Woodlands 1.

There is a Care Committee of Ladies, who meet at Doncaster, working in association with the Red Cross and the West Riding C.C.

The Committee make and supply underclothing for necessitous cases,

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH						Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	99	74
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	...				—	—
2	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	3	3
6	Influenza	...	...	...	...	8	4
7	Encephalitis lethargica	...			...	—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...			...	4	7
10	Other tuberculous diseases	...			...	3	1
11	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	2	1
13	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	11	9
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	2
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...			...	4	3
16	Heart disease	...	...	...	...	10	19
17	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	—	—
18	Circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	6	2
19	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	6	—
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	8	4
21	Other respiratory diseases	...			...	1	2
22	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	—	—
23	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...			...	1	1
24	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	1
25	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	—	—
26	Other diseases of liver, &c.	...			...	1	—
27	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	2	1
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	...			...	1	5
29	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	—
30	Other puerperal causes	...			...	—	1
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	...	...	...	...	5	2
32	Senility	...	...	...	...	—	—
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	1
34	Other violence	...	...	...	...	15	2
35	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	6	3
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...			...	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above)—							
	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	—	—

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1937, for the Urban District of Adwick-le-Street on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with **FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.**

## 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
<b>Factories</b> ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	—	—	—
<b>Workshops</b> ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	32	—	—
<b>Workplaces</b> ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	32	—	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921).	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> .....	—	—	—	—

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1921 as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(Signature)

A. B. DUNNE, B.A., M.B., B.C., Cambridge University,  
May, 1938, Medical Officer of Health.





